

FUTURE OF GREECE IS IN CONSTANTINE, THANKS MARK KERR

British Admiral Pictures
His Return as Will of a
Grateful People.

VENIZELOS 'AUTOCRAT'

Personal Ambition Moved
Premier's Every Effort,
He Declares.

UPHOLDS SEVRES PACT

Pleads for Fund Advance to
Greeks From U. S. or Great
Britain.

THE NEW YORK HERALD presents
herewith a new aspect of the Greek
problem, through an interview with
Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, R. N., which
was published in a fresh light. It
also presents the Greek situation in
a more optimistic phase than the
d'Orsay and Downing Street see it.
Admiral Kerr, who is an avowed
Constantinist, says that Constantinian
correspondence with the Kaiser has
been grossly misinterpreted. As to
the much more difficult to explain
dealings of Queen Sophie and her
brother, he says, "Queen Sophie doesn't
matter."

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK
HERALD.
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New York, Jan. 29.

"The plebiscite in Greece which re-
sulted in the return of King Constantine
was not the ingratulation of the
Greeks to Venizelos, but the gratitude
and fidelity of the Greeks to King Con-
stantine."

This was the statement of Vice-Admiral
Mark Kerr to a representative
of THE NEW YORK HERALD. Admiral
Kerr has had a distinguished record
in the British navy and after the
war was and during the first year
of the European war he was com-
mander-in-chief of the Greek navy as
head of the British Naval Mission to
Greece.

"I am of the opinion that if all
parties in Greece will now work to-
gether, and Greece can obtain a loan,
her future is very bright. It is quite
certain that a stable Greece makes
for the peace of the world. As King
Constantine is by character and tem-
perament a popular ruler, and as he is
possessed of the most golden quality
for success, common sense, and as he
is also determined to work in the in-
terest of the Entente, and as the
interests and those of his own country
run side by side, I am convinced that
it would be the merest folly not to
assist Greece financially to consolidate
the position into which she has been
placed as the result of the world war.

World Advance Funds to Greece.

"With the exception of Greece, the
countries of the Near East are all in-
triguing to upset the Treaty of Sevres.
This treaty was made out after much
trouble and thought for a purpose of
putting people under the rule of their
own nationalities, so as to insure hap-
piness, which is the only guarantee of
peace. There may be mistakes in this
treaty, but it is quite certain that if you
once chance to unravel a part of it in
order to change a stitch the whole
garment will disintegrate. The Turk is
a character who does not easily forget
or forgive, and the Greek will have to
make a strong bulwark in order to safe-
guard his possessions across the sea. It
comes to this, that if the United States
or Great Britain will advance to Greece
the money, the peace may be kept in
the Near East; if they do not do so,
within a short time the pot will boil over
again, and who can tell how the con-
fusion can be localized?"

"The Venizelists must sink their
differences, and all combine for the good
of the country. They are a constitutional
and progressive people, and accept the
majority, and having accepted it must
work wholeheartedly for the Govern-
ment that is in power until the rough
is made smooth and the crooked ways
are straight. When things are in order
and peace is assured, then a good opposi-
tion is a good thing in the Parliament,
but this must not be attempted at the pre-
sent moment. If the Entente see a united
Greece under King Constantine they will
realize that stability has come to the
country and confidence will be restored."

"It is claimed for Venizelos that he
doubled the size of Greece. This is not
the case; it was the Greek armies led by
Constantine which accomplished this;
and it is for this reason that the Greeks
love a nation love Constantine and want
him back. The Greek people must not
be judged by their tourists or some of
their merchants abroad, nor by many
people met in some of the seaports of this
country. Like other nations the
Greeks are divided into two main classes
—their traders, who can drive as hard a
bargain as any man, and the peasants,
who are as fine a race as I have ever
seen. The peasants almost to a man
voted for Constantine."

Says King Favored Allies.

"That King Constantine was against
us is absurd. As I have already pointed
out elsewhere, the only telegram in
which this can be attributed to him was
the one in which he said that he would
never forget that it was the Kaiser who
had given the Greeks Kavalla and his
political sympathies drew him toward
him. Now let us take an analogy to
that. If you are invited to dinner by a
man whom you respect and fear, who can
ruin your household, your home and your
business, you do not write that man an
insulting, angry letter. You write a po-
lite note saying how highly you appre-
ciate the invitation, but owing to a pre-
vious engagement for that evening you
regret that you cannot accept. It is a
social lie, but if you do that, you avoid
certain how much more must you sym-
patize with a King who rules and is re-
sponsible for a country not of his blood
which he sees threatened by a Power
which can overrun it from end to end."

"This was the position of Constantine.

He was certainly not in favor of Ger-
many. He supplied me with all the in-
formation he could. He proved to me
that the best way to begin was to con-
vince Germany. I informed my Govern-
ment of this, but they preferred to be-
lieve the Minister of Sofia and their
own agents, mostly supplied by the Ger-
mans, with the result that while we were
accepting favors from the Greeks we
were trying to bribe Bulgaria with a
slice of Greek territory in Macedonia.
Certain not fair play."

"The stories of the Greek Islands

GREAT SEA CHASE FOR THE GOEBE TOLD BY ADMIRAL

British Officer Ordered to
Watch German Cruiser,
Details Difficulties.

SCATTERED HIS SHIPS

Kaiser's Fast Vessel With
the Breslau Was Expected
to Go Westward.

GOT CONFLICTING ORDERS

Hostilities Against Austria
Caused Important Change
in Plans.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK
HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
London, Jan. 19.—Although much

has been written about the escape of
the German cruisers Goeben and Bres-
lau from Messina to the Dardanelles,
and the charge often has been made
that the successful flight of these two
cruisers was responsible for bringing
Turkey into the war on the side of
Germany, the man who was assigned
to prevent this escape, Admiral Sir
A. Berkeley Milne, commander of the
British fleet in the Mediterranean dur-
ing 1914, has come forward with his
own explanation of the whole affair.

In a statement covering more than
sixty typewritten pages, much of which
is taken up in refuting statements of
other writers, the admiral tells us that
the German cruisers were not in the
"Official History of the War," Ad-
miral Milne tells in detail the posi-
tion of his ships, the diplomatic com-
plications with which he had to contend,
the orders at times conflicting, which
he received from the Admiralty, and finally
the efforts made to capture or sink the
German ships. At no time does he
claim that the German ships were not
to be simply that he did nothing deserv-
ing of censure and that in the circum-
stances nobody else could have done any
better.

Moreover, he brings out the point that
even before the German ships reached
their destination an alliance had been
made between Germany and Turkey;
whereby their fleet was not to be con-
sidered as a separate part in the war
had already been decided before the two
cruisers made their escape.

Admiral Milne's Story.

"At the end of July, 1914," Ad-
miral Milne writes, "the force under my
command in the Mediterranean consisted
of three battle cruisers of the Second Bat-
tle Cruiser Squadron, the four armored
cruisers of the First Cruiser Squadron,
commanded by Rear Admiral C. T. Trou-
bridge, and four light cruisers and four-
teen destroyers."

"When war was expected," Ad-
miral Milne continues, "the possibility that
Austria and Italy would join with
Germany must be considered, and the
instructions which I received from the
Admiralty were framed in accordance
with this contingency. Whether or not
this possibility was considered that the
Ottoman Empire would side with Ger-
many was not known to me. In June I
had visited Constantinople in the in-
famous, at that time, the Austro-Turkish
war, and in following the channel we
were brought within close range of the
shore batteries."

"The general situation in the
Mediterranean when on July 27, 1914,
I received from the Admiralty the pre-
liminary telegram of warning. On that
day the greater part of the British fleet
was at Alexandria. In accordance with
the cruising arrangements, at Alexan-
dria were two battle cruisers, Inflexible
(flag) and Indefatigable, the two ar-
mored cruisers, Warrior and Black
Prince, the four light cruisers and thir-
teen destroyers."

Rear-Admiral Troubridge, flying his
flag in the armored cruiser Defence with
the destroyer Grampus at Durazzo in
the Adriatic in accordance with the
Admiralty order. There also were the
French cruiser Edgar Quinet and the
German light cruiser Quiser. These
cruisers were supposed to be on patrol
supporting the international conference
then assembled at Scutari for the pur-
pose of settling the affairs of Albania.

Indomitable Up for Redding.

"The battle cruiser Indomitable was
at Malta, where her annual refitting had
just begun, a point to be remembered in
relation to the sequel. The armored
cruiser Duke of Edinburgh was also at
Malta. The Goeben, flagship of Admiral
Souchon, was then at the Austrian port
of Pola, where she had been refitted, and
the Breslau, as it has been said, was
also on the Adriatic at Durazzo."

"At 8 o'clock in the evening of July
30 I received the telegram from the Ad-
miralty indicating the political situation
and containing my instructions."

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK
HERALD.

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Paris, Jan. 19.—For years M. Petit-
colan, a retired clerk, 62 years old, and
his wife had been trying to live on their
meagre savings in a room in the Rue St.
Maur, which is in one of the poorest
residential districts of Paris. They had
hardly enough to eat, but being too
proud to let their condition become
known they struggled along. Then came
the war and the rise in the cost of liv-
ing, which for them meant only one
thing—starvation.

The husband denied himself almost
everything that his wife might have a
little more food, but even this sacrifice
could not provide enough to keep her
normal. Gradually her mind became un-
balanced. Apparently she did not know
this or perhaps his mind became affected
too. At any rate he thought he could
help her by doing away entirely with one
of the mouths that had to be fed. So
while she looked on he tied a rope to a
hook in the ceiling and hanged himself.
For three days she continued to live
there with the body. Then suddenly she
saw screaming in the street. The po-
lice came. The woman was taken to an
asylum.

ALFONSO PUTS OFF ROME VISIT.

Albert to Be First Catholic Sovereign to Call on King.

Rome, Jan. 29.—According to the
latest reports the visit of King Alfonso
of Spain to Rome will be postponed.
Therefore King Albert of Belgium will
be the first Catholic sovereign to come
to Rome as the guest of the King of
Italy. The king's visit is expected in
spring and will take place at the Quirinal
palace.

From the Quirinal the King will visit
Count Bresl, the Belgian Minister to the
Holy See, from whose residence he will
drive to the Vatican and be received by
the Pope.

the Strait of Messina and four destroyers
were sent to patrol the Malta channel.

On Monday, August 3, Admiral Milne
received further instructions from the
Admiralty.

"These instructions," he writes, "were
of the greatest moment. The signifi-
cant clause was 'But the Goeben is your
objective.' That order clearly indicated
that the two immediate objects were to
be pursued simultaneously: the watch
upon Austria and Italy in the Adriatic
and the watch upon the Goeben and
that of the two the watch upon the Goeben
was the most important."

"At 7 A. M. the Chatham reported that
neither the Goeben nor the Breslau were
in the Strait of Messina. At the same
time I received information that the
Goeben and Breslau had been sighted
early on the previous (Sunday) morn-
ing off Cape Tino, the southern point
of the Gulf of Taranto, heading south-
west. It therefore appeared that the
two German ships had escaped from the
Adriatic."

"Where were the Goeben and the Bres-
lau?" the Admiralty asked. "No one knew.
At 7 A. M. on Monday the Chatham had
reported they were not in the Strait of
Messina. It was now Tuesday. The fact
was they had passed the strait during
the night of Sunday, August 2, and Mon-
day, August 3. I received information
to that effect at 2 A. M. on the morning
of Wednesday, August 4."

"At 8:30 A. M. I received informa-
tion that Bona had been bombarded by
the German ships."

Sighted Off Algerian Coast.

"At 9:32 A. M. Indomitable and In-
defatigable off Bona on the Algerian coast
sighted the Goeben and Breslau, which
were steering to the eastward."

"The Goeben was seen at once to alter
course to port, and Captain Francis
W. Kennedy, in command of the In-
defatigable, altered to starboard in order
to close, but the Goeben promptly turned
away and in a few minutes the two ships
were passing each other on opposite
courses at 8,000 yards. Guns were kept
trained fore and aft, but neither side
fired, and the Goeben, which was being
led around in a wide circle and pro-
ceeded to shadow the Goeben with his
two ships on either quarter. Breslau
made off to the northward and dis-
appeared, and after passing Capt. Ken-
nedy's ship, the Goeben, then off the Gulf of Squillace,
also altered course to the southward."

"In the meantime Rear Admiral Trou-
bridge, who had been patrolling with
the first cruiser squadron (Defence,
Warrior, Duke of Edinburgh and Black
Prince) off Capalonia, on the west
coast of Greece, upon learning that the
German ships were heading north-east-
ward, went north in order to engage
them off Fano Island should they at-
tempt to enter the Adriatic. When he
learned that the Goeben and Breslau
were altered course to the southward
Rear Admiral Troubridge, at midnight
on the night of August 6-7, turned south
to intercept them."

"At 5 P. M. on August 4, about the
time when the two battle cruisers lost
sight of the Goeben, I received authority
from the Admiralty to engage the Ger-
man vessels should they attack the
French transports. The occasion did not
arise and the order was cancelled in the
subsequent telegram received two hours
later informing me that the British ul-
timate presented to Germany would ex-
pire at midnight and that no acts of war
should be committed before that time."

"The superior position of the enemy
necessarily governed all my dispositions.
In dispersing my forces to prevent the
Goeben and Breslau going westward I
was then necessary to arrange to
be ready to intercept the enemy. To
the westward there were three courses
open to them. They might pass north
of Corsica or through the Strait of Boni-
facio between Corsica and Sardinia, or
south of Sardinia between Sardinia and
the African coast. I considered that the
German ships would avoid both of the
first two courses named for fear of the
French fleet. In all probability there-
fore they would try to pass south of Sar-
dinia and thence to Malorca, where a
German collier was awaiting them at
Palma."

The Two Cruisers Chased.

"Having received no news of the Ger-
man ships by 6:30 A. M. August 6, I
considered that the Goeben and Breslau
were at Messina and began a sweep to
the eastward, north of Sicily with In-

flexible, Indefatigable and Weymouth.
If the Goeben after coaling at Messina
had left the strait by the north entrance
he would be sighted by my squadron at
about 6 P. M. By 4:10 P. M. I had re-
ceived no report of the departure of the
Goeben from Messina. That she had
not escaped westward I knew. She
might have gone north, but considering
the impossibility I determined to close
the northern entrance to the Strait of
Messina."

"These dispositions had scarcely been
made when half an hour later the
Goeben, which was watching the
southern end of the strait, reported that
the Goeben was coming out of the Strait
of Messina, the Breslau following her
one mile astern, steering eastward."

Admiral Milne then describes the
chase of the German ships conducted by
the Gloucester, commanded by Capt. W.
A. Howard Kelly. "At 7:30 P. M.,
August 6, the German ships were steer-
ing northeast along the coast of Cala-
bria," he writes, "between Gloucester
and the land. As the dark fell they
were becoming lost to sight, and Capt.
Kelly in order to keep them in view and
to get them in the light of the moon
he wrote to the Gloucester to keep on
in so doing he ran well within range
of the Goeben, which could have sunk
him, and proceeded on her port quarter."

The Breslau then began to pinch him
and the Gloucester was obliged to
shoreward. Capt. Kelly was obliged to
drop back. The Breslau steered to cross
his bows. Capt. Kelly altered course to
meet her and the two ships passed at a
distance of 4,000 yards. Capt. Kelly
rightly considering it to be his first duty
to follow the Goeben did not open fire.
Breslau retreated east-southeastward
and disappeared. Capt. Kelly held on
in chase of Goeben. At about 9 o'clock
Goeben, then off the Gulf of Squillace,
also altered course to the southward."

"In the meantime Rear Admiral Trou-
bridge, who had been patrolling with
the first cruiser squadron (Defence,
Warrior, Duke of Edinburgh and Black
Prince) off Capalonia, on the west
coast of Greece, upon learning that the
German ships were heading north-east-
ward, went north in order to engage
them off Fano Island should they at-
tempt to enter the Adriatic. When he
learned that the Goeben and Breslau
were altered course to the southward
Rear Admiral Troubridge, at midnight
on the night of August 6-7, turned south
to intercept them."

"At 5 P. M. on August 7 I received
information from Rear Admiral Trou-
bridge that he had abandoned the chase
of the German ships, or, to be more ex-
act, that he had abandoned his intention
of pursuing them, but had turned to
action. For his conduct on this oc-
casion Rear Admiral Troubridge was
tried by court-martial and was 'fully
and honorably acquitted.'"

Opened Fire on the Breslau.

"At about the time (midnight, Aug-
ust 6-7) when Rear-Admiral Troubridge
turned south off Santa Maura to inter-
cept the German ships, the Dublin and
two destroyers on the way to join the
Rear-Admiral sighted in the moonlight
emerge on the horizon. Captain John
Kelly, commanding the Dublin, had been
guided by signals received from his
brother, Captain W. A. Howard Kelly,
commanding the Gloucester, then chas-
ing the Goeben. At first Captain Kelly
thought the ship in sight to be the
Goeben. Then the signal from Gloucester
told him that she must be Breslau,
and at 4 A. M. he altered course to at-
tack Goeben by torpedo. But Captain
John Kelly failed to find Goeben, and
the Gloucester continued his pursuit of
Goeben. At 5:30 A. M. August 7 I signalled
to Captain Kelly instructing him gradu-
ally drop astern and to avoid cap-
ture. Captain Kelly held on and at
10:30 A. M. Breslau rejoined Goeben.
At about 1 P. M. Breslau in order to
check Gloucester began to drop astern.
Captain Kelly in chase of Breslau was
in sight determined to engage Breslau."

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